

Borough of Gillingham,
KENT.

Medical Officer's
Report

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1903.

GILLINGHAM.
W & J MACKAY & Co, LTD., 54, HIGH STREET.

1904.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

For the Year ending 31st December, 1903.

HIGH STREET,

GILLINGHAM, KENT.

March, 1904.

To the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Gillingham, Kent.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report as to the sanitary condition of the Borough of Gillingham for the year 1903.

Our geological formation, which I venture to think is known to most of our inhabitants, consists of soil composed of part loam and part gravel, with a marked subsoil of chalk, and in several parts of the district, brick earth.

The population is still increasing, and while ample work is found for the large number of men of all trades in the district, it will still have a tendency to become greater.

I will now give a table of Vital Statistics of the district.

Population, 1881 (Census)...	...	...	20,513
" 1891 " ...	...	...	27,813
" 1901 " ...	...	...	42,520
" 1903 (estimated)	...	...	44,850
Area in Statute Acres	...	...	5,054
Total deaths registered in 1898	...	...	508
" " 1898 (with Institutions)	...	...	556
" " 1899	...	...	493
" " 1899	"	"	534
" " 1900	...	...	551
" " 1900	"	"	564
" " 1901	...	...	461
" " 1901	"	"	510
" " 1902	...	...	515
" " 1902	"	"	582
" " 1903	...	...	481
" " 1903	"	"	567

Death Rate per 1,000 population, 1898	...	14'6
" " " 1898 (with Institutions)	...	16'0
" " " 1899	...	13'4
" " " 1899	" "	14'5
" " " 1900	...	13'2
" " " 1900	" "	14'6
" " " 1901	...	10'8
" " " 1901	" "	11'9
" " " 1902	...	11'3
" " " 1902	" "	13'3
" " " 1903	...	10'7
" " " 1903	" "	12'6
Total Births registered in 1898	...	1,015
Birth Rate per 1,000 population, 1898	...	29'2
Total Births registered in 1899	...	1'067
Birth Rate per 1,000 population, 1899	...	29'1
Total Births registered in 1900	...	1,137
Birth Rate per 1,000 population, 1900	...	29'4
Total Births registered in 1901	...	1,114
Birth Rate per 1,000 population, 1901	...	26'1
Total Births registered in 1902	...	1,177
Birth Rate per 1,000 population, 1902	...	29'2
Total Births registered in 1903	...	1,390
Birth Rate per 1,000 population, 1903	...	30'9
Zymotic Death Rate per 1,000 population	...	1'3
Notifications received	...	317
Notification Rate, per 1000 population	...	7'0

I beg to give the Vital Statistics for England and Wales for the year 1903.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 living.			Infant Mortality.
	Births.	Deaths. All causes.	Deaths from Seven Chief Epidemic Diseases.	Annual Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1000 Births.
England and Wales	28'4	15'4	1'46	132
Rural England and Wales	27'3	14'8	1'08	118
76 Great Towns	29'7	16'3	1'89	141
103 Smaller Towns	27'4	14'6	1'41	135

Taking the analysis of Vital Statistics of 76 of the largest English towns during the fourth quarter of 1903, one finds the Death Rate in 76 towns is 17'3 per 1,000 living, and in 75 provincial towns 17'6, while the Births in 76 towns are 28'6, and in 75 provincial towns 29'1, while in London for the corresponding quarter the Death Rate was 16'6, and the Death Rate for London Boroughs during 1903 varied from 10'0

in Hampstead, 12·4 in Wandsworth, 18·2 in Bethnal Green, 18·6 in Holborn, and 20·3 in Finsbury, and the Birth Rate 27·4, while for the year it was 28·5 in London.

The Zymotic Death Rate in largest English towns for the same quarter was 1·66, and in London 1·50.

It is stated that the 1,721 deaths in London attributed to the principal epidemic diseases during the quarter ending December last were more than 27 per cent. below the corrected average number in the corresponding quarter of the 10 preceding years.

The following is an epitome of the ages at which deaths occurred in this district, including those which also died at the Workhouse Infirmary and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Deaths under 1 year of age...	...	...	162
Deaths over 1 year of age ...	...	...	319
Total	...	...	481

The numbers for the respective quarters were as follows :—

First Quarter	...	...	...	103
Second Quarter	...	...	...	119
Third Quarter	...	...	...	131
Fourth Quarter	...	...	...	128
Total	...	...	...	481

The deaths for the respective months were as follows :

	Institutions.		District.		Total.
January	...	13	...	35	48
February	...	9	...	38	47
March	...	9	...	30	39
April	...	10	...	43	53
May	...	7	...	39	46
June	...	5	...	37	42
July	...	9	...	42	51
August	...	4	...	33	37
September	...	6	...	56	62
October	...	2	...	35	37
November	...	6	...	44	50
December	...	6	...	49	55
		86		481	567
Total for Institutions and District	...	...	...	...	567
Total without Institutions	...	...	...	...	481

The infantile mortality is 3·5 per 1,000 of population.

The Births for the respective months were as follows :—

	Males.		Females.		Totals.
January ...	62	...	67	...	129
February ...	50	...	63	...	113
March ...	57	...	50	...	107
April ...	58	...	49	...	107
May ...	58	...	69	...	127
June ...	58	...	48	...	106
July ...	66	...	72	...	138
August ...	64	...	67	...	131
September ...	59	...	52	...	111
October ...	63	...	67	...	130
November ...	50	...	44	...	94
December ...	50	...	47	...	97
	695		695		1390

The number of deaths from zymotic diseases or those diseases which are caused by the reception into the system of a virus or poisonous principle, and which acts like a ferment when diffused through the body.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	2
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	8
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	8
Diarrhœa (including Enteritis)	...	...	...	...	29
Measles	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	10
					59

This number gives a zymotic Death Rate of 1·3 per 1,000, comparing well with other years, which was as follows :—

1·7 per thousand	...	...	...	in 1900
1·3 ,,	...	...	...	in 1901
2·3 ,,	...	...	...	in 1902

The annual Death Rate for the Metropolitan Boroughs during 1903 was 1·76 per 1,000. Among the various boroughs Death Rate from these diseases varied from 0·58 to 2·99.

SCARLET FEVER.

From this disease there were but 2 deaths although there were 129 cases notified; of this number 59 were removed and treated in our Infectious Hospital. From my own practice and from the cases treated in Hospital I look on a large proportion of the cases as being of a very mild character, and as there is more care exercised by the citizens in not allowing too early exposure after the disease, kidney mischief which so often follows on this complaint is avoided.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

From this disease 54 cases were notified, of whom 8 died; 19 cases were removed to hospital for treatment. The number notified was more than we have had for some years and was for a time a source of much anxiety, as I was not able to trace a reason either in milk supply or from the source of water, and they occurred in houses that were connected to the main sewer, so that cesspools were not the source from which it came; all dairies were well watched and all the sources of milk supply were enquired into. I received information that several of the cases had been eating wild oysters which were collected from the river bank on the Hoo side of the river. Full enquiries were made and it was a fact that they were so gathered and eaten. I immediately acquainted the Port Sanitary Medical Officer with the fact, and also issued notices warning people not to eat shell-fish from that source until they had been cooked, after which the cases diminished and there was no return of cases.

WHOOPING COUGH.

From this disease there were but 8 deaths as against 28 for last year. It is not notifiable so that one cannot judge of the number of cases; and it is as a rule only when they become severe that a medical man is called to attend them as there are so many patent medicines sold for that disease.

DIARRHŒA (including Enteritis).

The number of deaths from this disease was 29 as against 26 for last year; this I consider satisfactory as with a large young population it is a very fatal complaint. The feeding of infants is not studied as it should be, and one has repeated instances of unsuitable indigestible food being given to those of tender years which is so often a cause of bowel derangement. The veterinary surgeon also who visits the cow-sheds is able to see that cows are in a healthy condition, and that the general surroundings are in a cleanly state, so that while the animals are kept in a good condition it will tend to produce a milk of a satisfactory character.

MEASLES.

There were but 2 deaths from that complaint, while last year 12 died from the same disease. This is not a notifiable disease so that one cannot judge of the number in the district; but evidently if there

were many it was of a mild character, as the deaths from Bronchitis did not include Measles as a primary cause which is so often a forerunner of Bronchitis in young life, and follows from too early exposure after the disease.

DIPHTHERIA.

From this disease there were 10 deaths, number notified 78, while last year there were 23 deaths and 140 notified. From the 78 notified, 39 were removed to our hospital and there treated. A large proportion of these were of a very mild character, I found this also in my own private practice. Last year I spoke of domestic animals being kept too close to back premises, and the Inspector where he finds them close gives order for same to be removed to a safer distance, and the inhabitants also do their best to keep them away. On receiving a notification of this disease the Inspector or his assistant visit the house, give full instruction as to isolation, enquire of milk supply, where child is going to school, inspect all drains, catch-pits, and likely surroundings which might bring on the disease, also whether there have been any throat cases in the house or the neighbours.

SMALL POX.

This disease which was in our midst during 1902 and was the cause of a large amount of anxiety declined, and there were but 3 cases notified, and of these all recovered. Vaccination is carried on more freely since the epidemic, and I venture to think that many people see the necessity of that measure being done promptly and efficiently.

The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, excluding Phthisis were: Pneumonia 13 cases, Bronchitis 44 cases, other respiratory cases 3, making a total of 60 cases; while last year the total number was 91, and the year before 74.

The deaths from Phthisis or Tuberculosis and other forms of Tubercular disease were 65, which gives us a death rate of 1.22 per 1000. In London boroughs the death rate from Phthisis for the year was 1.55 per 1000. Taking the five groups of London districts, the Phthisis death rates ranged from 1.38 in the south, 1.39 in the west, 1.46 in the north, to 2.05 in the east and 2.46 in the central. This is a highly infectious disease and the utmost care requires to be taken as regards sleeping accommodation, indiscriminate use of handkerchiefs, cups, glasses, and spitting should be forbidden except into proper utensils, and into material which can be immediately burnt.

Heart Disease accounted for 37 deaths, and from accidents and suicides there were 24 deaths.

The Notification Act, which is a valuable adjunct to our sanitary department, and which gives me early information as to all cases of infectious disease whereby advice can be given for isolation or removal to hospital, which in cases of large families and with but few rooms, proper isolation is practically impossible, and which would tend to spread the disease besides often keeping the man away from his work.

The following cases were reported to me for the year 1903.

	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Membran- ous Croup.
January	—	5	2	9	1	—	—
February	—	2	3	8	—	—	—
March	—	2	7	5	1	—	—
April	1	4	3	6	2	1	—
May	—	5	3	17	5	1	—
June	—	6	3	13	1	—	—
July	1	6	11	22	5	—	—
August	—	4	8	12	5	—	—
September	—	5	—	17	15	—	—
October	—	8	4	7	10	—	—
November	—	10	2	8	6	—	—
December	—	21	5	5	3	1	—

Of the preceding cases the following were removed to our Infectious Hospital for treatment: Diphtheria 39 cases, Scarlet Fever 59 cases, Enteric Fever 19 cases, and the 3 cases of Small Pox were removed to Alexandra Hospital at Wigmore.

During the year we had no epidemic which caused the closing of schools. In a district such as this with a young population and a very large number of school children there will always be a certain proportion of infectious cases; but our Schoolmasters who are well versed in the Act do—and we are always pleased to say so—send any suspicious cases home for observation and impress upon parents the necessity of a medical opinion before again admitting to school, and in my opinion this often does stay cases from spreading in schools.

The number of privies and cesspools attended to from 1st January to 31st December were: cesspools 288, privies 242. The number of houses connected to the main sewer during the year were 1,300, making a total number connected to the main sewer of 7,308. Number of houses occupied about 9,000.

The periodical removal of house refuse is still undertaken by the local authority under the direction of the Sanitary Inspector and his staff, who at times has to increase his staff of men and carts to cope with the large amount of work in connection with this branch as so many new streets are being opened up and new houses still being built.

Dairies, cowsheds, slaughter houses, fish shops, bake houses, and piggeries, who all come under the supervision of the sanitary authority, receive periodical visits, to see that lime washing, general cleaning,

requisite space is also provided for animals, and that the food sold in the various shops is of a sound condition and fit and proper for the consumption of man.

The Factories and Workshops' Act, which is also under our jurisdiction, has to receive attention, and the main points that we have to consider as a sanitary authority are the cleanliness, air space, proper ventilation, floor drainage, sanitary conveniences for both male and female workers, also what provisions have been adopted in case of fire ; also special reference has to be drawn to underground bakehouses, as unless they are in due accordance with the Act they must be closed. Fortunately we do not possess many of that sort. In reference to those who bring work home and are designated under the name of out-workers, their dwellings have to be inspected as to whether they are wholesome, if sanitary arrangements are in accordance with the borough bye-laws ; if there has been or is any disease in the house, or any persons visiting same of an infectious character, if so on notice being given to the Sanitary Inspector he will see that disinfection, cleansing, and purifying of the house and articles in it takes place. I might mention that the number of these out-workers is between 60 and 70, who bring work home from the various tailoring and shirt making works in Chatham.

This Act also includes in its category a large number of workshops, about 130, which includes laundries, dairies, dressmakers, tailors, joiners, plumbers, milliners, jewellers, fitters, cycle makers, cabinet makers, bookbinders, window-blind makers, pickle manufacturers, upholsterers, whitesmiths, which all receive due attention. In reference to cubic space and regulations as to working hours, these duties are still efficiently carried out by the Sanitary Inspector and his assistant.

I now beg to give the Rainfall for the past three years, which I consider is interesting. It is taken at Luton, Chatham.

1900.					
	Total depth. Inches.		Totals from 1st January.		
January...	...	3'07	...	...	—
February	...	5'27	...	...	8'34
March ...	...	1'02	..	...	9'36
April ...	...	1'19	...	...	10'55
May ...	..	1'13	...	...	11'68
June ...	...	2'36	...	...	14'04
July ...	...	1'13	...	...	15'17
August ...	...	2'04	...	...	17'21
September	...	'63	...	...	17'84
October...	...	1'83	...	...	19'65
November	...	2'87	...	...	22'52
December	...	2'01	...	...	24'53

RAINFALL in 1901.

	Total depth. Inches.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	No. of Days on which '01 or more fell.
January	... '63 ...	'12—6th	... 11
February	... 1'26 ...	'34—4th	... 13
March	... 2'10 ...	'29—19th	... 17
April	... 1'75 ...	'48—3rd	... 13
May	... '79 ...	'38—7th	... 7
June	... '69 ...	'16—21st	... 9
July	... 1'23 ...	'36—25th	... 9
August	... 1'68 ...	'55—27th	... 12
September	... 1'09 ...	'53—16th	... 9
October	... 2'28 ...	'97—2nd	... 13
November	... '52 ...	'18—22nd	... 6
December	... 3'65 ...	1'27—12th	... 16

Total fall for past twelve months, 17'58. Total number of days on which '01 or more fell, 135.

RAINFALL in 1902.

	Total depth. Inches.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	No. of Days on which '01 or more fell.
January	... '50 ...	'12—26th	... 10
February	... 1'28 ...	'23—6th	... 14
March	... 1'17 ...	'52—14th	... 10
April	... '43 ...	'11—22nd	... 11
May	... 2'49 ...	'33—22nd	... 24
June	... 2'03 ...	'52—13th	... 19
July	... 1'54 ...	'32—1st	... 12
August	... 3'09 ...	'74—16th	... 17
September	... '86 ...	'38—2nd	... 11
October	... 1'72 ...	'56—15th	... 14
November	... 1'68 ...	'46—30th	... 12
December	... 1'17 ...	'40—4th	... 14

RAINFALL in 1903, at Luton Waterworks, Kent.

Rain gauge	{	Diameter of funnel, 5-ft. 2-in.	1
		Height of top { above ground, 3-ft. above sea level, 88-ft.	1

		Total depth. Inches.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	No. of Days on which '01 or more fell.
January	...	2'09	... '85—4th	.. 18
February	...	1'27	... '66—27th	... 10
March	...	1'88	... '50—2nd	... 18
April	...	1'82	... '42—26th	... 12
May	...	2'40	... '75—10th	... 11
June	...	5'88	... 1'10—13th	... 11
July	...	4'70	... 2'36—23rd	... 13
August	...	2'91	... '57—14th	.. 16
September	...	1'66	... '44—10th	... 15
October	...	4'15	... '68—11th	... 26
November	...	2'42	... 1.15—27th	... 12
December	...	1'34	... '33—10th	... 11
Total	...	32'52		173

The average rainfall is about 28'41 inches, and for several years this has been below the normal, so that by the above table we are above our average.

I beg to explain that 1 inch of rain equals 22,000 gallons per acre, 14½ million gallons per square mile; and provided it all percolates into the earth, every inch would yield per square mile 40,000 gallons per day for one year; last year, when there was a deficiency of 8½ inches, it would mean on a square mile 123½ million gallons, or 550,000 tons of water.

Our water supply is good, quality excellent, and is obtained from the springs in the Luton valley, and supplied by the Water Company.

Our underground urinal, Gardiner Street, in close proximity to the High Street, is certainly a very great boon to the public at large; it tends to decency, cleanliness, and freedom of offensive odours, which one cannot but notice at several of our street corners, and it also provides accommodation for both sexes, urinals, water closets, and lavatory, and I trust the day is not far distant when the Corporation will provide more in the district.

When the improvement in reference to our Infectious Hospital takes place, I trust that an up-to-date disinfecter will be provided, where all articles can be thoroughly disinfected, and not to be burnt as has been the case where patients are taken from houses in which there has been Small Pox. All houses where infectious diseases are reported, and whether taken to hospital or not, are disinfected by the sanitary staff. Sulphur and "Formalin" are the articles used for that process,

the latter in my opinion is extremely effective and is not in any way harmful. It does not injure the contents of the house or pictures, and does not alter colour of textures and at the same time is non-poisonous.

Our Public Mortuary, which was equipped last year, is certainly a great boon to the parish, and as the Corporation has now provided a public covered stretcher on wheels we are thoroughly equipped for any emergency that may arise.

Our present Infectious Hospital is still well patronised and is a most useful institution for isolating cases, which in small houses and where there are large families it is impossible to obtain; but we are at present rather handicapped as the population has out-grown the number of cases that we should be able to accommodate; but the matter is receiving the attention of the Corporation, who at the earliest opportunity will give the subject due consideration. We are provided with a Small Pox Hospital at Wigmore, well out of the town, and away from all habitations, which is always in readiness for occupation, a caretaker living at same. The nursing staff carry out their duties in a satisfactory manner, under the guidance of Mrs. White, the matron.

Our Jubilee Nurses are still very active and find plenty of work, and I am still pleased to say their services are thoroughly appreciated.

Trusting the Corporation will be satisfied with the contents of this report and the information that it contains.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. C. WARREN,

Medical Officer of Health.





TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1903 and Previous Years.

Name of District—GILLINGHAM, KENT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Non- residents regis- tered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of residents regis- tered in Public Institu- tions be- yond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONG- ING TO THE DIST.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.					Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births regist'd.	Number.	Rate.*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1893 ...	29527	959	32·3	143	4·8	399	13·5	—			399	13·5		
1894 ...	30205	907	30·0	123	4·1	344	11·3	—			344	11·3		
1895 ...	31683	932	29·4	130	4·4	360	11·3	—			360	11·3		
1896 ...	32672	1010	31·2	154	4·7	536	15·5	27			536	15·5		
1897 ...	33690	999	29·6	169	5·0	400	13·0	38			400	13·0		
1898 ...	34740	1015	29·2	160	4·6	556	14·6	48			556	14·6		
1899 ...	36605	1067	29·1	155	4·2	534	13·4	41			534	13·4		
1900 ...	38606	1137	29·4	175	4·4	564	14·6	53			564	14·6		
1901 ...	42520	1114	26·1	143	3·3	510	11·9	49			510	11·9		
1902 ...	43625	1277	29·2	153	3·5	582	13·3	67			582	13·3		
Averages for years 1893-1902.	35387	1047	29·5	150	4·3	471	13·2	For 7 years. 43			471	13·2		
1903 ...	44850	1390	31·0	157	3·5	481	10·7	93			481	10·7		

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The “Public institutions” to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres }
(exclusive of area } 5,504.
covered by water).

Total population at all ages ... 44,850 }
Number of inhabited houses about 8,970 } At Census
Average number of persons per house 5 } of 1901.

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1903 and previous years.
Name of District—GILLINGHAM (KENT).

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. GILLINGHAM.				2.....				3.....				4.....				5.....				6.....				7.....			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.																												
1893 ...	<i>a.</i> 29527	<i>b.</i> 956	<i>c.</i> 399	<i>d.</i> 143	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1894 ...	30205	907	344	123																								
1895 ...	31683	932	360	130																								
1896 ...	32672	1010	536	154																								
1897 ...	33960	999	400	169																								
1898 ...	34740	1015	556	160																								
1899 ...	36605	1067	534	155																								
1900 ...	38606	1137	564	175																								
1901 ...	42520	1000	452	146																								
1902 ...	43625	1277	582	153																								
Averages of Years 1893 to 1902 }	35414	1140	472	150																								
1903 ...	44850	1390	471	157																								

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms “resident” and “non-resident.”)

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded.

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.; thus, the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c* should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12 respectively, of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-columns *c* should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1903.

Name of District—GILLINGHAM, KENT.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						
	At all Ages.	At Agest—Years.					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.														
Small-pox ...	3	—	—	1	1	1	—							3						
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							—						
Diphtheria ...	78	—	25	46	6	1	—							39						
Membranous croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							—						
Erysipelas ...	51	1	1	3	11	31	4							—						
Scarlet fever ...	129	1	40	73	11	4	—							59						
Typhus fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							—						
Enteric fever ...	54	—	2	16	13	23	—							19						
Relapsing fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							—						
Continued fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							—						
Puerperal fever ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—							—						
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							—						
*																				
Totals ...	317	2	68	139	44	60	4							120						

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this Table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated.

* This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

Isolation Hospital—GILLINGHAM INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL, CANTERBURY STREET. SMALL-PON HOSPITAL, AT WIGMORE.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1903.

Name of District—GILLINGHAM, KENT.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).							TOTAL DEATHS in Public Institu- tions in the District. 16
	All ages. 2	Under 1 year. 3	1 and under 5. 4	5 and under 15. 5	15 and under 25. 6	25 and under 65. 7	65 and up- wards. 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								—
Measles	2	1	1	—	—	—	—								1
Scarlet fever	2	—	2	—	—	—	—								—
Whooping-cough	8	6	1	—	—	1	—								—
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup	10	—	7	3	—	—	—								2
Croup	1	—	1	—	—	—	—								—
Fever { Typhus Enteric Other continued	8	—	—	—	—	—	—								—
		—	1	1	1	5	—								—
		—	—	—	—	—	—								—
Epidemic influenza	2	—	—	—	1	—	1								—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								—
Dysentery	5	5	—	—	—	—	—								1
Enteritis	24	21	2	—	—	—	1								—
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								—
Erysipelas	1	1	—	—	—	—	—								—
Other septic diseases	3	—	—	—	2	1	—								—
Phtisis	37	—	—	1	7	26	3								8
Other tubercular dis- eases	28	6	5	12	3	1	1								3
Cancer, malignant dis- eases	20	—	—	—	1	12	7								3
Bronchitis	44	18	8	—	1	6	11								3
Pneumonia	13	5	4	—	1	1	2								3
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								1
Other diseases of Res- piratory organs	3	1	—	—	—	2	—								1
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of liver }	4	—	—	—	—	3	1								3
General diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								—
Premature birth	9	9	—	—	—	—	—								—
Diseases and accidents of parturition	3	—	—	—	1	2	—								3
Heart diseases	37	1	—	1	2	16	17								9
Accidents	13	2	1	2	3	2	3								8
Suicides	11	—	—	—	1	9	1								—
.....															
.....															
.....															
.....															
.....															
.....															
All other causes	193	86	10	4	7	37	49								37
All causes	481	162	43	24	31	124	97								86

